

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE HERALD: PUBLISHED DAILY, except on Sundays and public holidays, at 10 cents per copy.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

Printed by J. M. Bennett, at the New York Herald Office.

Volume XVI. Number 32.

Advertisements: Taken at the rate of \$100 per line for the first week, and \$75 for each subsequent week.

Subscriptions: Sent by mail, in advance, for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$7.00.

Remittances: In advance, by draft or check, payable to the order of the Proprietor.

Copyright: Reserved by James Gordon Bennett, 1871.

verment give him leave-right to do wrong, when he has kept his hands off the law, and a minority of the whole, command. Because he gives his hands on the sleeve of government, and makes Congress his pope, cardinal and holy council, and the only reason why he obeys. This is the reason, and the only reason why he obeys. The law says so, and the law must be obeyed, right or wrong, till it is altered. Argument always used by Jesuits and despots, on weak consciences, and weaker brains. Argument first begotten of Satan, and secondly of the devil.

If the atrocious doctrine laid down in this extract should, unfortunately, prevail in any country, all government would be at an end, and anarchy, in its worst form, would reign triumphant. If obedience to laws, regularly and constitutionally passed, is to be the option of the people, we would soon have no government. The exercise of private judgment is a natural right, but, by becoming members of society, we relinquish a portion of our natural rights, for the sake of being secured in the exercise of the remainder. This principle is coeval with society and government; and when we abandon it, we let go the sheet anchor of our safety, and launch at once on the sea of anarchy, confusion, disturbance, and, eventually, civil war, rapine, and bloodshed. But it would appear that some of the clergy of the present day do not desire us to go through any gradations. They want us at once to embark in civil war and bloodshed; they want the people to put revolvers in their hands, and shoot down, without warning, the officers of the government if they attempt to execute a law which, in their private judgment, no matter what the rest of mankind may think of it, ought not to be obeyed. Truly, we have fallen upon evil times.

It is gratifying to be assured, as we are, that these atrocious doctrines are entertained by only a few. The mass of the clergy, of all denominations, are gratified in being able to say, are sound on this subject, and their teachings of obedience have overruled the fanaticism of the minority. Let our readers picture to themselves what consequences would flow from carrying into practice Mr. Beecher's atrocious principles. The streets of every northern city would, ere this, have run with blood if their advice had been taken, for the law would have been maintained at any and every cost. It might be that family would have been arrayed against family, and a ball discharged by the father might have killed the son, or vice versa, but the law would be sustained. As an independent journalist, and as a lover of the institutions of this government, and a supporter of the laws, it has been our duty to warn the people against those, whether lay or clerical, who counsel them to perjure themselves before God, to violate their duties as citizens, to shed the blood of their fellow-citizens, and to plunge this great and happy country into civil war; and we shall continue to do it. We have done so with a clear conscience, and shall continue to do so regardless of consequences. The insane counsels of the clergy, of different denominations, as history shows, have, ere this, caused rivers of blood to flow. No such counterpoise, however, as the independent press then existed—the enemy of all fanaticism, and the safeguard of our government and institutions.

THE TARIFF QUESTION—THE INSIDERS AND THE OUTSIDERS.—From all accounts, all the parties concerned, insiders and outsiders, have been, for the last week, industriously employed at Washington upon the tariff question. The cotton printers—the weavers of plain muslins—the calico printers—the manufacturers of woollens, worsteds and casimires, all have their agents at the capitol, among the outside delegations. Pennsylvania, also, appears to be largely represented among the lobby members, in regard to her coal mines, anthracite and bituminous, and her iron interests, bloomeries, furnaces, forges and foundries. The Pennsylvanians seem to be taking the lead in the House, while, from the report of the Finance Committee of the Senate, it is manifest that good goods have the precedence in that body. Pennsylvania gives a very important vote in the Presidential election. The result in the coal and iron counties, in 1848, for Taylor and Fillmore, is a warning to all free trade candidates. Hence we are not surprised to learn that General Cass is of the opinion that something ought to be done for coal and iron. No doubt of it. Forty, fifty, sixty, or seventy per cent on a home valuation would be exactly the thing for coal and iron. Other interests must suffer; but it is a pretty safe rule to attend to one thing at a time.

The difficulty is in coming to an agreement. The Pennsylvania delegation is a minority in the House, or the question would be speedily settled. They cannot strike an adjustment or compromise between calico and cold iron, plain muslins for shirts, and Lehigh coal. Instead of aiding each other, these domestic interests appear to be working against each other—each jealous that the other will get the advantage in the modifications to be made of the act of '46. We are informed of outside tariff caucuses, of two distinct classes—the iron and coal caucuses, and the calico and casimire caucuses, at the hotels in Washington, two or three times a week. At these caucuses it is understood that no members of either house are admitted who are suspected of being fishy, excepting such as may be persuaded to join the good cause. We are also informed that there is a good deal of money in the hands of the outside tariff delegations to Congress, and that champagne and cigars are in good demand, with canvass-back suppers and broiled partridges.

The important question next arises, what are the prospects for coal and iron, and what are the chances for calicoes and casimires this session? We should say slim, exceedingly slim. While something ought to be done to suppress the frauds complained of by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of '46, as now administered and understood there is very little prospect of anything at all upon the subject. We may perhaps get the bill of Mr. Hunter, of the Senate—perhaps something more, or less—but most likely nothing at all. Meantime let the lobby members stick to it. Perseverance does wonders.

STATE OF PARTIES AT ALBANY.—The result of the whig caucus, on Friday evening, to nominate a U. S. Senator, shows that Hamilton Fish did not receive the support of a majority of the members of the Legislature, as only sixty-nine whigs attended the caucus. Consequently the election of Mr. Fish is by no means certain on Tuesday next, when the Legislature is to act on the question. The following whigs, comprising the silver greys in the Legislature, were absent from the caucus: Senators 6, viz:—

Rehman, J. Albany, N. Y.
William, J. Albany, N. Y.
Assemblymen 24, viz:—
O. Allen, of Erie.
A. O. Allen, of Richmond.
Atwood, of Erie.
Baskhouse, of Kings.
Bird, of Erie.
Blackstone, of Albany.
C. Smith, of Albany.
Dewey, of Albany.
W. Gregory, of N. York.
H. Greene, of Albany.
R. R. Greene, of Albany.
R. R. Greene, of Albany.

There are 61 democrats in both houses, who if they act with the silver greys above named, will constitute a coalition majority of 22 on joint ballot. The two Houses stand as follows:
Seward whigs, 60
Silver greys, 6
Democrats, 15
Total, 81

A large force of silver greys have gone to Albany, for the purpose of defeating the caucus nomination. The democrats keep shady.

MOVEMENTS IN THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.—The House has adopted a clause making stockholders in all companies liable for all the debts of the incorporation. A bill has been introduced to provide for the removal of all free persons of color, emancipated in other States, and heretofore settling in that, but providing that those already there may remain, and subjecting them to present law upon the subject, and disqualifying them from acquiring any additional real estate.

New York Election Returns.
In the Herald of 9th of December last, we gave returns by towns and districts, of the votes for Governor and members of Congress for the election held in November, in the State of New York, from all the counties in the State, except five, which returns, although delayed from publication by the press of other matters, we now give, namely:—the counties of Monroe, Hamilton, Ontario, Richmond and St. Lawrence. These returns, with those published in December, will prove valuable for future reference, to those who preserve them. This is the first time that complete details of the election by towns for the whole State, have been published in this form, in a daily paper:—

HAMILTON.		CONGRESS.	
Towns.	Hunt, Seymour.	Whig, Dem.	
Arletta	10	13	11
Clinton	43	123	46
Hope	2	11	2
Long Lake	18	42	16
La Pléasant	12	28	10
Catharine	50	50	47
Wells			

Total, 136 290 132 288

Total Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Cornell, whig, 135

Church, democrat, 291

MONROE.

HAMILTON.		CONGRESS.	
Towns.	Hunt, Seymour.	Whig, Dem.	
Arletta	10	13	11
Clinton	43	123	46
Hope	2	11	2
Long Lake	18	42	16
La Pléasant	12	28	10
Catharine	50	50	47
Wells			

Total, 136 290 132 288

Total Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Cornell, whig, 135

Church, democrat, 291

MONROE.

HAMILTON.		CONGRESS.	
Towns.	Hunt, Seymour.	Whig, Dem.	
Arletta	10	13	11
Clinton	43	123	46
Hope	2	11	2
Long Lake	18	42	16
La Pléasant	12	28	10
Catharine	50	50	47
Wells			

Total, 136 290 132 288

Total Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Cornell, whig, 135

Church, democrat, 291

MONROE.

HAMILTON.		CONGRESS.	
Towns.	Hunt, Seymour.	Whig, Dem.	
Arletta	10	13	11
Clinton	43	123	46
Hope	2	11	2
Long Lake	18	42	16
La Pléasant	12	28	10
Catharine	50	50	47
Wells			

Total, 136 290 132 288

Total Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Cornell, whig, 135

Church, democrat, 291

MONROE.

HAMILTON.		CONGRESS.	
Towns.	Hunt, Seymour.	Whig, Dem.	
Arletta	10	13	11
Clinton	43	123	46
Hope	2	11	2
Long Lake	18	42	16
La Pléasant	12	28	10
Catharine	50	50	47
Wells			

Total, 136 290 132 288

Total Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Cornell, whig, 135

Church, democrat, 291

MONROE.

HAMILTON.		CONGRESS.	
Towns.	Hunt, Seymour.	Whig, Dem.	
Arletta	10	13	11
Clinton	43	123	46
Hope	2	11	2
Long Lake	18	42	16
La Pléasant	12	28	10
Catharine	50	50	47
Wells			

Total, 136 290 132 288

Total Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Cornell, whig, 135

Church, democrat, 291

MONROE.

HAMILTON.		CONGRESS.	
Towns.	Hunt, Seymour.	Whig, Dem.	
Arletta	10	13	11
Clinton	43	123	46
Hope	2	11	2
Long Lake	18	42	16
La Pléasant	12	28	10
Catharine	50	50	47
Wells			

Total, 136 290 132 288

Total Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Cornell, whig, 135

Church, democrat, 291

MONROE.

HAMILTON.		CONGRESS.	
Towns.	Hunt, Seymour.	Whig, Dem.	
Arletta	10	13	11
Clinton	43	123	46
Hope	2	11	2
Long Lake	18	42	16
La Pléasant	12	28	10
Catharine	50	50	47
Wells			

Total, 136 290 132 288

Total Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Cornell, whig, 135

Church, democrat, 291</